

# MAINE FARMER

## AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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### THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1838.

#### Preventing Cider from becoming Sour.

There are several modes adopted by farmers, to prevent their cider from becoming sour. One is, the putting in of mustard seed—about a gill to the barrel. For some reason or other, this prevents the acetic fermentation, and the cider remains free from that sourness, or hardness, as it is sometimes called, which it otherwise would have. The different modes of refining cider, adopted by some who follow the business, depends undoubtedly on separating all unnecessary vegetable matter from the liquor, and checking the fermentation at the right time.

Farmers generally, have neither the time nor the skill to follow out all the operations required to do this; and hence the most of their cider becomes hard, by the next summer after it is made.

We have been informed that the addition of *Salt Petre*, in the proportion of one quarter of a pound to a barrel, would not only prevent the cider from becoming hard or sour, but even if added after it had changed, would restore it to a pleasant state again.

We cannot vouch for the truth of this from any experience which we have had ourself with it, but can see no good reason why it should not succeed; nor can we discover any harm which it could do by any of the combinations which it would make with the cider, to which it may be added.

#### Indian Corn Crop.

From present appearances,—thanks to the bounty which has induced many to plant, and to the warm weather which has brought what was planted forward rapidly,—there will be no small amount of corn raised the present season. Nothing but an early frost seems to forbid it; and even should that hold off no longer than it did last year, or the year before, much will escape because the crop is much earlier than it was in those years. For the last seven years Indian corn has been a very precarious crop in Maine, and many farmers had dropped the culture entirely. This has been the case once before in this State for a short series of years. We well recollect of once reading a letter from Gen. H. A. S. Dearbon, written in 1817, and published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, recommending the attention of farmers to some other crop on account of the destruction of corn by the early autumnal frost. The cold seasons which occurred for several successive years about that time discouraged the culture of this crop, and many farmers neglected it entirely; and yet, subsequently, we had a succession of excellent summers, which again reinstated it among the profitable pursuits of the farmer. When it can be ripened perfectly, it is indeed a useful crop. A practical farmer observed to us the other day, that he believed that a good crop of corn gave the country more bread than the same number of bushels of wheat. He cannot be right in this position, inasmuch as a bushel of wheat contains more nutriment than a bushel of corn, but he is probably led to this conclusion on account of the additional

meat which it gives. No crop, with which we are acquainted, take it altogether, will fatten hogs and cattle so easily as Indian corn; and whenever we can have a few seasons suitable for producing it, beef and pork and poultry grow more and more plentiful, and of better quality. Mr. Taylor, the author of "Arator," very quaintly expresses the uses of this crop, by calling it "Meal, Meadow, and Manure." The immense amount of it brought from other States into New-England, while it tells us we raise but a small part of what we use, admonishes us that more should be cultivated, at least in those parts where there is the least risk. Mr. Colman, in his report of the Agricultural Survey of Essex County, (Mass.,) makes some interesting remarks upon this crop. According to him, not less than ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIX bushels were brought into the single port of Boston last year, (1837.) How much was brought into Maine we have no certain means of ascertaining. In this State, when cultivating it, and indeed in all others, it would be well to manure liberally; but especially in this region, as the stimulus of the manure pushes it forward earlier, and puts it out of the reach of cold weather sooner.

Mr. Colman observes that one of the most valuable improvements in the husbandry of the last twenty years is that of planting this crop on an inverted green sward. The sward is completely turned over after vegetation is considerably advanced. The manure is applied to the top of the soil; and the field is then rolled in a thorough manner. The ground is next harrowed; and the corn planted either in drills or hills. When the roots of the corn pierce the sod they find an abundant pabulum of decayed vegetable matter, equal, by as exact a calculation as can be made, to twelve tons upon an acre; and the crop is forced on at the last of the season when it particularly needs this stimulus to great advantage.

#### Important Discoveries in Magnetism.

We have received, by the politeness of Hon. R. Williams, one of our Senators in Congress, a report of the Committee on Naval affairs, on the memorial of Dr. Henry Hall Sherwood. It seems that Dr. Sherwood has discovered certain laws of magnetism, and invented an instrument which he calls a "Jeometer," by which he can tell without the aid of any other instrument, or without taking a celestial observation, the precise latitude and longitude of any spot on the earth. He thinks it can also be done at sea—unless the rolling of the ship prevent. His object in memorializing Congress, is to obtain funds to enable him to publish a work, with tables, explaining his theory; and also to enable him to have some instruments manufactured in the most perfect manner.

We have not had time to examine the report thoroughly, but from what we have read, we think his observations appear rational and founded upon scientific principles. We hope that Congress furnished the needful funds for prosecuting the business till it shall be fully established. Certainly it is an object worthy the support and encouragement of the Government.

### ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

#### THE TOMATO.

Dr. Alcott allows, in the outset, that he knows very little of the Tomato, and consequently he says but little about it. What he says, however, of its nature and properties, nearly accords with the views of Dr. Durglison, in his Elements of Hygiene, page 300. Will the reader allow me to quote the remarks of the latter?

"In Europe, the tomato or low apple is chiefly employed as a sauce; but in the United States it is one of the most useful vegetables, although—like the potato—belonging to a family of plants, some of the individuals of which are extremely poisonous. The acid of this vegetable does not agree with every one; but on the whole it may be looked upon as one of the most wholesome and valuable esculents that belong to the vegetable kingdom."

According to the testimony of Dr. D., then, the acid of this vegetable sometimes disagrees with people; and perhaps it is on this account that it is only used, in Europe, as a sauce. Probably it was on this ground, too, that Dr. Alcott drew his conclusion, so diverse from that of Dr. D., in regard to its dietetic usefulness. But is not such a conclusion perfectly natural?

The mushroom, says Dr. Durglison, is "delicious" and "nutritive." Why then does he not recommend its use? Because, as he says, many of its varieties are positively and virulently poisonous; and in some persons all of them sometimes "disagree," like the tomato, the almond, and many kinds of shell fish. In regard to the potato family, we know how to select with safety; but in regard to the mushroom and tomato family we do not.

The "Yankee Farmer," and I believe the "New-England Farmer," seem to regard Dr. A. as rather heretical. But is he not at least consistent? And are not Dr. D. and the writers in those papers inconsistent? Why should Dr. D. regard the tomato as "wholesome and valuable," and the mushroom and several kinds of shell fish as doubtful, when all of them are surrounded by so many similar casualties?

I have intimated that some of the papers are inconsistent also. These, however, probably take their opinions from the medical profession. The Yankee Farmer says, "We know that the Tomato is considered by the profession generally highly useful both as a medicine and as an article of diet." I might say in reply; "We know that medicine is one thing, and food quite another; and that such is the view of the profession." Just in proportion to the fitness of an article to be used as a medicine, just in the same proportion is its unfitness to be used as food. Medicine and food are terms quite incompatible.

If the tomato is to be considered as a medicine, then so far as it is considered thus, Dr. Alcott's remarks have nothing to do with it. He was not speaking of it as an article of the materia medica, but of the materia alimentaria. As to its medical properties, he may or may not concur in opinion with those who highly value it; but as to its dietetic usefulness, he will not probably find in the papers, thus far, any thing in the shape of argument



which is worthy of defence or opposition. The Yankee Farmer and New-England Farmer, at least, say nothing but what seems to me to confirm the opinion which Dr. Alcott has expressed, though, as I have already said, with caution—and with a mind ever open to conviction in regard to truth.

One word more. We cannot eat *every thing*. We have a large number of farinaceous vegetables and fruits of unquestionable and undoubted excellence; and wholly divested of any proper medicinal qualities. Some of them are highly nutritious, some less so; some rapid and easy of digestion some slow. All have their place, and all are proved to be useful. But though all of these are *safe*, none of them are cultivated to the highest perfection. Why then is it not wise, as agriculturists and horticulturists, to expend our strength of mind and body in improving wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, squashes, &c., and apples, pears, and other fruits, whose reputation is established, and which are destitute of any medical qualities? Why meddle with doubtful things when there is no call for it—when our range of selection is already so wide, and needs so much effort at improvement? Why not keep food and medicine distinct from each other? Why jumble them all together unnecessarily?

CANDOR.

#### ESSAYS ON THE GRAIN WORM.

It will be recollected that the Trustees of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society last year offered a premium for the best mode of destroying the Grain Worm, &c. Three essays only were handed in. We have recently received them from the hands of the Trustees, and have not learned what decision they have made in regard to them. We commence their publication, and doubt not that such facts as may be brought forward, will be interesting to farmers generally.

MR. HOLMES:—In a former number of the Farmer, I made a few remarks on the Wheat Fly. Since that time I have found by observation that the grub that this fly originates from, is very different from what I then took it to be. I find that what I then took to be eggs, are grubs in a dormant state—inclosed in a tough shell or skin which they leave behind them when they undergo transformation. I also find that the greater part of those nits or grubs are deposited in the heads of the wheat at the time it is in its blossoming state; large numbers, however, are deposited at a later period.

These grubs can be distinctly seen in the heads of the wheat with a glass when they are not larger than the points of pins, and are of an orange color; their bodies appear in a moving posture—and covered with small knobs. They are deposited in the heads of the wheat between the husk and the kernel, and appear to be deposited at various stages of the growth of the wheat—those that are deposited at the time that the wheat is in its blossoming state prevent the kernel filling out, and it remains in the same state that it is in when they are deposited. Those that are deposited at a little later stage of the growth of the wheat cause the kernel to be pinched, and very small; and so on through the various stages of its growth.

Those that are deposited about the time that the kernels begin to harden, do not injure it but very little; and as the wheat all becomes hard their ravages cease; and should the weather be dry, and not much dew, the grubs will remain in a dormant state, so long as they are kept dry; but should the weather be warm and damp, with heavy dews, they will undergo transformation, and take wing from the heads of the wheat, and will, I suppose,

commence the work of destruction on all wheat that is in a green state that they may then have access to.

It does not appear that they eat the kernel or any part of the grain; but to all appearance they subsist on the sap or juice of the wheat; and therefore entirely prevent its filling out after they are deposited in it.

I tried an experiment to demonstrate the certainty that those grubs would undergo transformation from the heads of the wheat. I took from a piece of wheat a sufficient number of heads that contained large numbers of the grubs to fill a common flower box. These heads were in quite a green state. The box was filled with earth, and wet, quite wet. The straw was cut off about six inches below the heads; and with a wire set them into the wet earth quite down to the under part of the heads, to prevent them from drying up. The earth in the box was kept quite wet, and a covering of gauze was placed over the box to prevent the flies from escaping, should they take wing. The result was, that in the course of five weeks I found that the greater part of those grubs had taken wing and had escaped through the covering—in consequence of the flies being so very small when they first leave their shells, and the gauze being of rather a poor texture. Quite a number, however, were retained in the box, till they gained nearly or quite their full size. The fly is a very shy and sprightly insect,—not much larger than the grub that they originate from. The body and legs are changeable, tinged with a yellowish cast; the wings are also changeable, tinged with a hue similar to a rainbow.

These flies can be seen on the wheat at night in calm weather, as soon as the dew begins to fall and in the morning as long as the dew remains on the wheat. In damp, cloudy weather, they can be seen during the whole day. They can also be seen on the wheat stubble, after the wheat is harvested.

These flies do not sting through the husk of the wheat, as many people imagine they do. I cannot discover any sting to them, any more than to the common house fly. There is a fly, the parent of what has heretofore been called the Wheat Worm, which stings quite through the husk of the wheat, and which causes a proper worm, that devours the kernel, in the husk. This worm can be seen in the wheat heads after it is ripe. The form of this fly is similar to the bot fly, which is so troublesome to horses. This fly, I should think, was not over one sixth part as large as the bot fly. They curl up their stings directly under the abdomen when they are on the wing, the same as the bot fly does. The ravages of this fly the last season was something more than it has been for some years past.

I find that the fly which has committed such depredations on the wheat crops, for the last two years, is the most singular insect that has ever come under my observation. I find that as soon as they can be seen on the wheat heads with a glass, they are living insects, and continue to increase in size till they gain their full growth,—and should the wheat heads continue, with sufficient moisture, and the weather should prove warm, it will cause them to undergo transformation and take wing from the head in a very short period of time after they have attained their full size. Should the wheat ripen off before they gain their full size, and the weather should prove to be dry, they will stop short of their full size, and go into a dormant state,—and I think will remain until moisture and warmth again comes to them. They will then assume their moving posture and increase to their full size,—and should this process continue a sufficient length of time,

it will in my opinion cause them to take wing at any season of the year.

I placed some of these grubs in a dry place in April last. I viewed some of them with the glass the first of September and found that the fly was in part formed, and was not able to escape from the shell for want of moisture,—they appeared to be so dry and thin that I thought they must be dead. I applied moisture and warmth to a number of them, and found, the third day after, that they were quite plump and lively, and in quite a forward state to take wing. How long they will live in this situation, I am not able to say; but I am quite certain that they never can escape from their shell unless moisture gets to them.

I am of the opinion that the greater part of the damage that these flies do to the wheat crop, is done in the night time, or between sun set and sunrise.

I found that the hot sun was very offensive to them; so much so, that they were not to be seen on the wheat in hot days. They appeared to be lodged on or near the ground; so that I am inclined to think that it would be almost impossible to dislodge them entirely from a large field of wheat, where they are very numerous,—unless they could be entirely exposed to the hot rays of the sun. This, I think, would prove very injurious to them, if it does not put a final stop to their ravages. On finding that the sun was so offensive to the flies, I tried an experiment on the grubs that they originate from. I applied moisture and warmth to a number of them, till they were in quite a forward state to take wing. I then exposed them to the hot rays of the sun, and they appeared to be qualmish, and in a few minutes would swell up and die; so that I found that the sun had a powerful effect on both the grubs and flies.

I have found, as far as my information has extended, that the ravages of the fly has been in this vicinity from one-tenth part down to the total destruction of the crop. In some instances their depredations appeared to be more extensive in low places and on low lands, than on high lands, where there was more air and wind. My wheat crop, the past season, was injured about one-fourth part—taking the whole crop together. I perceived that the ravages of the fly were more confined to the edges of the pieces of wheat, than elsewhere;—and more especially on the edges of those pieces that were sown nearest to where the wheat grew the year before. This, I suppose, is in consequence of the flies that originated from the grubs that were on the old wheat stubble. I noticed that the flies were most to be seen on the leeward sides of the pieces of wheat, and appeared to shift their position as often as the wind shifted. This, I think, will account for their doing more damage to the edges of the pieces of wheat, than they did elsewhere.

I observed that the heavy North winds that we had in August, shelled out millions of these grubs on the ground, sometime before the wheat was fit to harvest. I observed also that large numbers fell out in harvesting the wheat, so that the ground then appeared to be seeded with a sufficient number of grubs to destroy the whole wheat crop, should they all remain in the ground and take wing. But according to the best observations I have been able to make on the subject, I have come to the conclusion that Nature has done more, from the last of July to the first of October, to destroy these flies, than all that human art could devise. To corroborate this statement, I observed that by the middle of July these grubs began to take wing from the heads of the early sown wheat in large numbers; and about the time that the wheat was fit to har-

rest, I heads th did not heads w from whi heads eac ed also in Augu maine s wheathe some tim able for with the the whea they had this prov that thei season as ion the gr not injur It will ago last f till the gr This, in n from taki the last sp through th caus all that w wing; an most inju ces may a of the fly I have c rious to th the beard ascertain the husk o and snug fly cannot can the be the beard bearded v why the fl had an op —having i in preferen earlier; an I will l come unde August, 1 wheat, wh ground, ex following joining th wheat whi the season wardness t both head time. Th wheat whi troied; w was about Those i winter-kill fly—and th begun to part of th bloom. T it was not The abo First, that kernel beg demonstr extensiv those varie the others.



I noticed in some fields large numbers of vest, I noticed in some fields large numbers of heads that were totally destroyed by the fly, and did not contain a single grub in them. These heads were full of the shells or skins of those grubs from which the flies had escaped. Some of these heads contained from one up to seven shells in each husk, throughout the whole head. I observed also that when these grubs fell out of the wheat in August, that the earth was quite moist, and remained so till after the wheat was harvested,—the weather being quite warm, with heavy dews, for some time,—these circumstances were very favorable for the grubs to take wing. This, together with the large number of flies that I observed after the wheat was harvested, led me to the belief that they had taken wing from the ground. Should this prove to be the case, I am inclined to think that their ravages will not be so extensive the next season as it has been the past season. In my opinion the grubs that took wing the past season will not injure the wheat crop the next season.

It will undoubtedly be recollected that a year ago last fall it was extremely dry, and remained so till the ground was frozen, and the snow fell on it. This, in my opinion, entirely prevented the grubs from taking wing. It will also be recollected that the last spring was very wet, and continued to be through the month of June. This, in my opinion, caused all the grubs that were in the ground, and all that were sown with the seed wheat to take wing; and at the very time that they could do the most injury to the wheat crop. These circumstances may account in part for the extensive ravages of the fly the past season.

I have observed that the fly has been more injurious to the bearded wheat, than they have been to the beardless wheat. I am somewhat at a loss to ascertain the real cause of this. It may be that the husk of the bearded wheat is more compact and snug than the beardless kinds are, so that the fly cannot, perhaps, penetrate it so easily as they can the beardless varieties. Some people think that the beardless wheat is inferior in quality to the bearded varieties, and think that is the only reason why the fly does not injure it as much. I have not had an opportunity to satisfy myself on this point—having always cultivated the bearded varieties in preference to the other, on account of its being earlier; and it is said to be less subject to blight.

I will here state another instance which has come under my observation. In the latter part of August, 1836, I sowed a small piece of winter wheat, which was winter-killed quite down to the ground, except a few small patches. In the spring following I sowed a piece of Malaga wheat, adjoining the winter wheat. That part of the winter wheat which was winter-killed sprung up late in the season, and was in about the same state of forwardness that the spring wheat was in; so that both headed and was in bloom at one and the same time. The result was that the part of the winter wheat which was winter-killed, was totally destroyed; while the spring wheat that adjoined it was about one-fourth part destroyed by the fly.

Those patches of winter wheat that were not winter-killed, were not in the least injured by the fly—and the wheat was first rate. The kernel had begun to harden about the time that the other part of the piece and the spring wheat was in bloom. This I suppose was the only reason why it was not injured by the fly.

The above instance seems to prove two things. First, that the fly cannot injure the wheat after the kernel begins to harden. Second, it proves to demonstration that the ravages of the fly are more extensive on the best varieties of wheat, when those varieties are within reach of them, than on the others.

(To be Continued.)

#### Hints to Young Farmers.

**DO NOT GET ABOVE YOUR BUSINESS.**—One of the most fatal errors which young men are apt to commit, is, when they have acquired the means of a comfortable independence, and are established in doing well enough, to get above their business. They are apt to relax in those labors, or in the supervision of them, which led to success—or to become dissatisfied with their moderate but certain gains, and seek to better their fortunes and to elevate their standing, by embarking in some new business, to which they are yet strangers.

It should be your aim, first, to make yourselves practically acquainted with the best modes of performing every operation of the farm; and, secondly, constantly to superintend and direct those you employ in these operations. There is hardly any business in life, in which success does not materially depend upon the practical knowledge and rigid supervision of the master. If you would have your work done, see that it is done—if your work would have it well done, lead in its performance. It will impair neither your physical nor intellectual powers, but invigorate and strengthen both. There are very few sufficiently trust-worthy and intelligent, to be charged with the entire management of a business in which they may be considered as mere hirelings. And unless the master is a proficient in the business he is carrying on, in all its minutiae—unless he knows how every operation should be conducted—the time it will require to perform it, and see that it is done well—he is subject to constant impositions, disappointments and losses. Hence we see, that not only in farming, but in most other employments, unless a man has practical knowledge, as well as theoretical, in the business he carries, he is far less likely to succeed, than others who possess this practical knowledge. A man may be made to comprehend, very well, the plan and construction of a house, or the principle of amputating a limb of the human frame; yet, until his hand is practiced in carpentry, or in surgical operations, we should hardly venture to trust him to build our house or to cut off our leg. These remarks apply to the minute, as well as to the more enlarged operations of the farm. If your workmen have confidence in your knowledge and judgment, and are aware of your critical supervision of your affairs, they will labor cheerfully and diligently, respect your authority and carry out your views of improvement. Hence, we repeat, make yourselves practically acquainted with every operation in farming—though you do not practice it after you have acquired that knowledge—be the manager of your own affairs as far as possible—avoid the temptation to change, to indolence and to speculation, and be assured you will not fail to enjoy, in a large measure, the substantial comforts and pleasures of life. And having realized these blessings yourselves, take care to secure them to your children, by inculcating and establishing in them, the principles and habits which have led to your individual success.

Another common propensity to error, in the farmer, is to ape the follies, the fashions and the extravagance, in dress, equipage and superfluous servants, of what are termed the higher classes in society—which seldom redound either to our comfort, to our rational gratification, or to our respectability in life. An old veteran of the revolution, who had acquired a fortune by prudent industry, once remarked to us, that to gratify the feelings of a young family, he set up a coach. He was obliged, he said, to have horses and harness, and household furniture to correspond. His coachman required an extra maid to wait upon him, and the maid required a scullion to wait upon her; and he found, that instead of being master, and enjoying his quiet, he became virtually the servant to the coachman, maid and boy. So that after spending a thousand dollars a year, barely upon his coach establishment, he sold out, dismissed his supernumeraries, and returned to his Dearborn wagon and horse, to great relief of both his mind and his purse. It is commendable to endeavor to multiply around us the comforts, and even the innocent delicacies and elegancies of life; yet it is folly to adopt habits, either ostentation, or a spirit of foolish rivalry, which are not adapted to our employments or our means, and are not calculated to make us either wiser or happier. Gentility, that is, politeness of manners, and easy, graceful behavior, may be cultivated in the coun-

try as well as in the city—as well upon the farm as behind the counter. It is neither the coach, nor the gay dress, nor the ostentatious display, nor the title, that makes the gentleman, nor insures happiness. For, as Burns sings, though

"The king can make a better knight,  
A marquis, duke and a that,

The pith of sense, and pride of worth,  
Are grander far than a that."

"Of all the arts, tillage, or agriculture, is doubtless the most useful and necessary. It is the nursing father of a state. The cultivation of the earth causes it to produce an infinite increase; it forms the surest resource, and the most solid fund of rich commerce for the people who enjoy a happy climate."

VATTEL.

No avocation in life is more respectable and useful than that of the farmer. The time has gone by when "contempt is cast upon the husbandman." Agriculture, as a science, is becoming more important, and more honorable. It is the noblest, for it is "the natural employment of man." The intelligent and independent farmer is ever respected; he holds an important and responsible place in society. Upon him devolves many duties—upon him rests many obligations. In him we look for examples in patriotism, virtue and intelligence. Living, not in the "haze of human cities," where he would be continually in the whirlpool of political and other excitement, he can examine questions of a moral, religious & political nature, with a cool head, a calm mind, and an unbiased judgment. To him we look for correct opinion, and in him we should ever find a safe counsellor, and a correct adviser.

Our farmers should cultivate their minds and their hearts, as well as their fields. They can gain as rich rewards in the mental, as they can reap profitable harvests in the natural world.—Without learning a man cannot be a first rate farmer. Without intelligence he cannot discharge in proper manner, the duties of a citizen. Agriculture is a science that requires experience and study. Men must be educated to be farmers, as well as to be lawyers, or doctors. And there are thousands of young men who are in stores and offices, who should go into agricultural pursuits. It would be better for them, better for the country. And who would not rather be an independent farmer, than a small shop keeper, or a fourth rate lawyer or doctor? Who would not rather be first in a useful employment, than to be titman in one which the world calls honorable? Let young men seek for land, rather than for situations, "in the cotton trade and sugar line." These callings are all respectable, but they are overstocked. We want more husbandmen; our rich and fertile lands should be tilled. They offer golden rewards to those who will "hold the plow."

Let our young men seek "the beloved employment of the first consuls and dictators of Rome," and they will be of more service to their country—will make better citizens—will be happy—respected and independent.—*Buckeye Plow Boy.*

FLORICULTURE is particularly calculated for the amusement of youth. It may teach them many important lessons. Let a piece of ground be appropriated to their use—to improve in such a manner as their inclinations shall dictate—to cultivate such plants as are pleasing to their taste; and let them receive proceeds. Let them be instructed, that nothing valuable is to be obtained or preserved without labor, care, and attention—that as every valuable plant must be defended, and every noxious weed removed, so every moral virtue must be protected, and every corrupt passion and propensity subdued.

The cultivation of flowers is an appropriate amusement for young ladies. It teaches neatness, cultivates a correct taste, and furnishes the mind with many pleasing ideas. Their delicate forms and features, their mildness and sympathy of disposition, render them fit subjects to raise those transcendent beauties of nature which declare the "perfections of the Creator's power." The splendid lustre and variegated hues (which bid defiance to the pencil) of the rose, the lily, the tulip, and thousands of others, harmonize with the fair, fostering hands that tend them—with the heart susceptible to the noblest impressions—and with spotless innocence.

T. G. FESSENDEN.



## LEGAL.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.

## POUNDS.—Impounding Beasts, &amp;c.

MR. EDITOR:—A number of your subscribers have expressed much satisfaction, and I have derived much valuable information, from reading your paper; especially since you have established the Legal Department;—and it would be more useful to many if you will give us the law respecting pounds, and impounding beasts—the duty of pound Keepers, Field Drivers, &c.

Yours,

S—T—.

Palermo, July, 1838.

In conformity with the request of S. T., we give a synopsis of the law on the subject, with all the forms pointed out in the law, and such others as are necessary in completing the whole process of impounding, &c.

The last law on the subject was passed March 12, 1834, and provides that towns shall erect and maintain one or more pounds therein at such places as the town may direct, under pain of forfeiting a sum not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, to be recovered by presentment to the Grand Jury, for the use of said town to build and maintain pounds therein.

There shall be chosen in every Town, annually, a suitable person to keep each pound therein, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his trust. He shall keep a book wherein he shall enter at length, the certificate he shall receive from any person impounding a beast therein, or finding stray beasts; shall record a single copy of all advertisements by him posted or published, and shall note therein the time when a beast was impounded, and the time when and the person by whom taken away; which book shall have the same validity in law as town records; and shall be delivered over by him to his successor. And it shall be the duty of the Pound Keeper to restrain the beast impounded in the town pound, or such other place after the first day as shall be more for the comfort of the beast, or more convenient for its safety, or for giving it food and drink, which shall be furnished by him at the expense of the impounder. And if the person impounding will not pay in advance or give sufficient security for the expense of keeping each beast impounded till taken away by the owner or disposed of according to law, the said pound keeper shall be under no obligation to receive such beast into pound, till such payment or security is offered.

If any horse or horse kind, ass, mule, swine, goat, sheep or neat beast shall, at any time be found going at large, without a keeper, in the highway, town ways, roads or common of the town, the owner thereof shall forfeit *seventy-five cents* for every horse, horse kind, ass or mule; *twenty-five cents* for every swine, goat, or neat beast; and *ten cents* for every sheep; recoverable by action of debt against the owner to the use of the prosecutor; or the beast may be impounded, and restrained in any pound of the town, till the forfeiture, with the charges for impounding and keeping such beast, and all legal fees shall be paid by the owner or claimant. And if such horse kind be an ungelded male of one year old and upwards, the owner thereof shall forfeit a further sum of four dollars; and if any ram or he goat be so found going at large in any place out of the owner's inclosure, between the tenth day of August and the twentieth day of November, he shall forfeit and pay five dollars. *Provided however*, That any town may by a vote at the annual meeting for the choice of town officers, allow and permit cows and any other particular

description of neat stock to go at large on the public highways and commons for one year from said meeting. But if any beast thus legally going at large shall break into any field, tillage, garden, or improved land, inclosed by a lawful fence, they may be impounded by the person damaged, or he may maintain an action of trespass against the owner at his election. But if such beasts shall break into a person's inclosure where the fence was not lawful, then no such action shall be maintained or beasts impounded. But should such beasts be clandestinely turned in, or unlawfully at large on the opposite side, and get in, whether the fence is or is not lawful, then the person damaged may sue for trespass or impound the beasts at his pleasure.

Before any pound keeper shall be required to receive any beast into pound, the impounder shall deliver or send to the said pound keeper a certificate describing the animals, the cause of impounding, and the amount claimed for damages, (see form No. 1,) and no action shall be brought against the pound keeper for detaining or detaining such beast or beasts, till the forfeiture, or the damages, charges of impounding and keeping the same, and all lawful costs and fees are paid to him. But if the person, whose beast is impounded, for doing damage to the inclosure of another, shall think the amount demanded for damages unreasonable, or if no person shall claim the beast so impounded before it is libelled, the pound keeper, in either case shall issue a warrant to two disinterested freeholders in the same county, (see Form No. 2,) requiring them to apprise the damages, and they shall make a return in writing, (see Form No. 3,) which shall be taken instead of the amount first demanded. Such warrant to be granted any time within ten days after the day of impounding, and not afterwards. The oath to apprisers may be administered by the pound keeper or any Justice of the Peace, and must be certified on the same warrant.

Whoever shall take up in the highway, road, town way, or commons, or in his possessions or inclosures, any of the aforesaid beasts as estrays, he shall in ten days, if no owner calls for the beast, send the same to the pound keeper of the same town with a certificate like the one aforesaid, sent or delivered when a beast is impounded, which beast the pound keeper shall carefully keep till called for by the owner, and till the charges of keeping, removing, and advertising the same are paid, or the same be disposed of as the law prescribes. And if the possessor of a stray beast shall fail to certify and deliver the same to a pound keeper within the said ten days, then shall he for every week after ten days, lose the keeping and forfeit and pay one *per centum* of the value of such stray beast, until the whole value thereof shall be recovered of him with costs; or until he shall so certify and deliver the same to said pound keeper.

In all cases, whether the beast be impounded, or committed to a pound keeper as an estray, be delivered to him, he shall forthwith advertise the same, stating the name of the impounder, or finder, and the time and cause of committing the same to his custody—describing the beast, and requiring the owner to pay what is legally and justly demandable, and take the same away; which advertisement shall be kept posted up or in the pound keeper's dwelling house, and also be posted in two other public places in the same town, and also cried on the several days, if there be a town crier; and in case the beast shall exceed the value of ten dollars, he shall also cause the same to be published in a newspaper (if any) printed in the same county. And if the owner thereof shall not within twenty days next after printing or publishing

such notice, appear and claim such beast aforesaid, and also pay what is by law demandable, including charges, fees and costs, then shall the pound keeper, within the succeeding twenty days and not afterwards, proceed to libel the same in the name of the impounder or finder, by filing a libel with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the same County, stating the cause of seizure and praying for a decree of forfeiture. Whereupon the Clerk shall make out a notification to all persons to appear at such Court, and show cause, if any they have, why such property shall not be decreed forfeited for such cause of seizure; which notification the libellant shall have published in some newspaper in the same County, if any there be printed therein, and if not, in one printed in the next or nearest county, fourteen days at least before the sitting of the Court at which the libel is to be tried.

And after notice proved to have been given as aforesaid, and the decree of judgment of sale which the court shall have power to award, for the causes herein mentioned;—a writ or precept shall be issued by said Court for the execution of such decree, to the Sheriff of the County, or the Constable of the town in which the beast is taken up, commanding him to make sale of the said beast in the same manner as property is sold by virtue of executions in other cases. And the pound keeper shall retain enough to remunerate him for his lawful charges and fees, and pay the others interested their lawful dues respectively; and deliver over the balance to the County Treasurer of the same County, within thirty days; which balance the latter shall pay over at any time within six years, to such one, or his written request, as shall satisfactorily make out his right thereto, as having been the true owner of the property before it was sold; But if the County Treasurer shall refuse to pay the same to the claimant, he may appeal to the Court of County Commissioners, whose decision shall be final and conclusive in the case.

The owner of such beast shall at any stage of the proceedings, before final decree thereon (and not afterwards) have the same delivery to him, on his paying all lawful claims and dues thereon up to the time of demand.

(Concluded next week.)

## AGRICULTURAL.

From the Cultivator.

## Mode of preventing or curing the Murrain.

In p. 68 of our last vol. we published a communication from J. Smealie, descriptive of a fatal disease which prevailed among cows. Our remarks upon it will be found in p. 79. That communication induced a Maryland farmer to inform Mr. S. how to save his cows. After repeated trials of the prescription, Mr. Smealie has had ample proofs of its efficacy, and has sent us the correspondence, which we insert below.—Thus, it will be seen, the Cultivator has been a means of saving several valuable cattle; and the letters which follow, we have reason to believe, may be the means of saving hundreds more.—*Cont. Cult.*

Union Town, Carroll Co., Md. June 12, 1837.

RESPECTED STRANGER,—In the last Cultivator I saw your letter, describing a disease which prevailed among your cows. My object in writing to you is to inform you of a preventive of disease, which I have used for the last two years with success. It is simple. You may try it if you think proper. I tie my cow in the stable, then let a strong man hold her by the nose and horn, then take the paddle we commonly use for greasing the wagon, dip it in the tar bucket, taking up as much as will stick to it, say from a gill to half a pint, open the cow's mouth, and put it as far back on her throat as possible without hurting her; hold the paddle in her mouth long enough for her to work



the tar off of it. I do the same to every cow, and repeat the operation every two or three weeks the year through, at the same time rubbing a quantity of tar about the cow's horns and face, forehead and nose; likewise smear plenty of tar about the manger and troughs. Before I commenced with the above remedy, I lost a number of my best cows, but we called the disease the horn distemper or murrain. I have had cows taken when in fine order, I might say almost fat enough for beef; they would linger a few days and die—the horns when examined would always be hollow, and mostly dry—urine sometimes bloody. From the circumstances of your cows voiding bloody urine, I think it evidently the murrain your cows are afflicted with. It is a distemper caused sometimes by cattle drinking impure water. I would advise you to try it, always bearing in mind that it is necessary for the cow to swallow a good portion of the tar. Since I have used the tar, about two years, I have not had one of my cows diseased in any way, and one of my neighbors, whose cows were formerly diseased, has used it for a long time with the most complete success. I give the tar to horses, sheep and hogs, and think it good for them.

If you should think it worth while to try it, and should succeed, I would be glad to hear from you, that is, after you have tested it fully. Direct to Union Town, Carroll co. Md.

Since writing the above, I think it necessary to state, that I do not think the tar will be so likely to cure a diseased animal, but as a preventive of disease among stock of any kind I think it unrivalled, particularly for cows. Your friend,

JOSEPH COOKSON.

Princeton, Schenectady Co. April 21, 1838.

DEAR SIR,—Ten months have nearly elapsed since I received your letter in reply to one of mine which was published in the June number of the 4th vol. of the Cultivator, giving an account of a disease that prevailed among my cows, which I did not then know was what is called murrain, until informed by Judge Buel and yourself. My object in now writing you is, first in accordance with your own request; 2dly, to return you thanks for your promptitude and kindness in writing me, which I now do unfeignedly and gratefully; and, 3dly, to inform you of the success of your prescription, not only in my case but also with several of my neighbors. I can now go a step farther than you ventured to do, that is, I can recommend the use of tar, not as a preventive only, but also as a cure for the above disease. You will be able to judge from the following facts; I commenced, according to your directions, immediately on the receipt of your letter, from which time back to the date of mine already referred to, none of my cattle had been taken sick, but in three or four days after they had received the first dose one of them was seized. I first observed her in the morning, and immediately gave her another portion, perhaps double in quantity to what you recommended. At night she appeared to be no worse, but I gave her yet another dose; next morning she was evidently much better, and soon got entirely well.

This was the last sickness of any kind to which any of my cattle have been subjected. The distemper has prevailed in this neighborhood, more or less, for a number of years, very few recovering; and where it found its way among a stock, it has sometimes swept the whole which the owner possessed. Application was made to me by three of my neighbors, to all of whom I recommended the use of the tar, and in every case the result was a complete cure. The first, (who like myself had been contending with the disease for a considerable time,) had a cow so far gone that she was unable to stand, and was blind, yet, contrary to all expectation, on a liberal application of the tar she recovered. Another had one of his cows violently seized, (he well knew the trouble as an old acquaintance, it having nearly swept him once before,) he applied the tar a few times in large doses, and she soon recovered. Another had lost two cows, but since he commenced giving tar, which is about six months, the others have remained in good health. These are the only cases that have come to my knowledge, but the result has been uniformly such as I think will warrant its publication.

Your letter has been read in the office of the Cultivator, and the result of your prescription in my own case has likewise been stated. A request

has also been made for your letter for publication, which I have promised, on condition that you make no objection, which I think very improbable, after your prompt communication to an entire stranger. I will, however, wait until the last of May, and if I do not hear from you before that time, your letter will probably appear in the June number.

I am, dear sir, your much obliged well wisher,  
JAS. SMEALIE.

MR. JOSEPH COOKSON.

#### Templemoyle Agricultural School.

The Agricultural Seminary of Templemoyle originated at a very numerous meeting of the North-west of Ireland Farming Society at Londonderry, and it was at first intended that it should consist of two establishments, taking Mons. Fellenberg's Institution at Hoffwyll in Switzerland in some degree as the model: the first to be a school affording instruction in every science and accomplishment aimed at by the children of the higher orders; the second for the education of the sons of respectable farmers and tradesmen, in the hope of disseminating the advantages of an improved system of farming with greater certainty, by combining the practice and theory of it in the instruction of those who were afterwards to make agriculture their pursuit. It was hoped that the extended scale of the institution would have allowed of a greater variety of masters and lecturers, and that the profit derived from the superior school would have contributed towards the maintenance of the secondary one; but a short experience convinced the subscribers that such a scheme was impracticable without much larger and more certain funds than they could rely on; they then gave their undivided attention to the agricultural seminary, which through their increasing exertion has attained such eminence as may justly entitle them to look forward with confidence to its increasing usefulness, and to its becoming a model for establishments of a similar nature in other parts of Ireland.

The school and farm of Templemoyle are situated about six miles from Londonderry about a mile distant from the mail-coach road leading from Londonderry to Newtownmavady. The house, placed on an eminence, commands an extensive and beautiful view over a rich and highly cultivated country, terminated by Lough Foyle. The base of the hill is occupied by a kitchen and ornamental garden, cultivated by the youths of the establishment, under an experienced gardener. The ground between the garden and house is laid out in beds in which all the different grasses, clovers, &c., are cultivated with the greatest care. The house is in the form of a ||=||, with range of farming offices behind, containing spacious, lofty and well ventilated school rooms, refectory, dormitories, apartments for the masters, matron, servants, &c.

Each pupil occupies a separate bed; the house can accommodate seventy-six, and the number of pupils amounts to sixty. They receive an excellent education in reading, writing, and arithmetic; book-keeping, mathematics, land surveying, and geography. The pupils are so classed that one-half are receiving their education in the house, while the remainder are engaged in the cultivation of a farm of 130 Cunningham or 165 statute acres, in the management of which they are directed by the head farmer, an experienced and clever man, a native of Scotland, who has a skilful ploughman under him. The pupils who are employed one part of the day on the farm, are replaced by those in the school, so that the education always advances in and out of doors *pari passu*.

The pupils are thus instructed in all the practical parts of farming and are also several times a week on the theory of agriculture. They are made acquainted with all the properties of different soils, the manures most applicable, and the crops best adapted to each; points in which most of our practical farmer displayed great ignorance. They are also made acquainted with all the numerous varieties of cattle, and their qualities, such as early maturity in some breeds, hardihood in others, and have strongly impressed on them that one of the most essential points in farming, is to select the cattle and the crops best adapted to the situation, soil, &c.

The stables, harness-rooms, cow-houses, winter-

feeding houses, piggeries, barn, tool-houses, are arranged in the best manner, and the pupils are required to keep them and their contents in the highest order. A respectable and intelligent matron has the superintendence of the dairy, cooking and cleaning the house, and the charge of the domestic servants.

In sending a pupil to Templemoyle, it is necessary to have a nomination from one of the shareholders, or from a subscriber of 2*l*. annually.—The annual payment for pupils is 10*l*. a year; and for this trifling sum they are found in board, lodging, and washing, and are educated so as to fit them for land-stewards, directing agents, practical farmers, surveyors, school-masters, or clerks.

From fifteen to seventeen is the age best suited for entrance at Templemoyle, as three years are quite sufficient to qualify a student possessed of ordinary talents and a knowledge of the rudiments of reading and writing, to occupy any of the above situations.

N. B. Upwards of two hundred young men, natives of sixteen different counties in Ireland, have passed through or remain in the school. Of these between forty and fifty have been placed in different situations, such as land-stewards, agents, school masters, and clerks, or employed on the ordnance survey. Nearly one hundred are now conducting their own or their fathers' farms in a manner very superior to that of olden time; and the accounts of those who have been placed from the seminary are such as to gratify the gentlemen who have its interest at heart, and to convince them that the good seed sown is producing an ample and valuable harvest.

Templemoyle, Oct. 14, 1837.

[It gives us unqualified pleasure to lay before our readers the above gratifying account of an institution so eminently calculated to confer lasting benefits upon the country. We have been long strenuous advocates for the establishment of agricultural schools in all parts of Ireland, feeling assured that they would ultimately be the means of breaking down these absurd prejudices which have been hitherto the most insurmountable obstacles with which agricultural improvement had to contend.]—Editors [British] Farmers' Mag.

#### The great danger in the West.

Is, that the soil is so fertile, and so remote from the ultimate market for its produce, that there will not be sufficient inducements to industry, to ensure moral and physical health to its population. Where men can earn enough in two days to support them seven, they are too much inclined to spend the five in indolence, especially when the time comes, as come it may, that the many are sellers, and the few only buyers, of the products of the soil. And when a people are idle, from whatever cause, they readily, though often imperceptible, slide into indulgences and habits which are the bane of individual and public virtue—unless their idle hours are appropriated to the improvement of the mind, and the cultivation of a taste for rural embellishments, and the higher intellectual pleasures which emanate from literature and the science of agriculture. It requires far more philosophy and fortitude to resist the smiles of prosperity, than it does to bear the frowns of adversity. The latter is matter of necessity—While in the first we are left to exercise our own discretion. We have been led to these remarks, at this time, by the receipt of a letter from an esteemed friend in West Wisconsin, (Iowa) an extract of which we subjoin.

"With us in the west," says our correspondent, "the lands are rich and productive, with but little labor. A bountiful Providence has bestowed upon us one of the most fertile and delightful regions of the earth. Yet what are the bounties of Providence when unemployed by the labor and science of man? The mind is fallow, and the 'Garden of God' lies barren and overrun with weeds, and the rose and lily are choked by brambles, unless the assiduity and skill of man are exerted in developing the riches and beauties of nature.

"Until the recent healthful check of the 'times,' the west was intoxicated with the fell spirit of speculation. Labor and industry were looked upon as too slow and tame a way of making money. The 'royal way' of making a fortune by speculation infected all classes; and, as a consequence, the main pillar and ornament of a state was almost entirely neglected.



"But it is to be hoped, that these times for sober reflection may correct the delusions of the day, and impress upon the minds of the community this fact, that *there is no accretion to individual or national wealth, without the exercise of labor and skill*; and that pursuit which 'feeds all,' and which can employ all, is at once the most independent and honorable."

This mention of the mania of speculation calls to mind the facetious relation of a brother Yankee, who made the grand tour of the "Far West" in 1836. After describing the fertility and beauty of the country, in glowing terms, he added, after a pause—"but, the inhabitants will starve! their work is altogether of the head, and not of the hands—they are trying to live by speculation more than by labor. Why, if you accost even a farmer in those parts, before he returns your civilities, he draws from his breeches pocket a lithographic city, and asks you to take a few building lots, at half their value, and earnestly presses you to buy as a personal favor conferred on you."

We are heartily glad to learn by our friend's letter, that the times are mending beyond the Mississippi, and that the public attention is being turned to our parent art, and a strong evidence of the truth of his declaration came enclosed, in the form of a twenty dollar bill, being the subscription money for twenty-two copies of the *Cultivator*.—*Cultivator*.

### Summary.

**CORRECTIONS.** On our first page, for *Jeometer*, read *Geometer*;—for *Durgliesson* read *Dungliesson*.

### New Pitchforks.

Those who want a little the neatest article of the kind, are invited to call at R. G. Lincoln's Agricultural Store, in this village, and buy one of Harlow's make. We have used them. They are light, elastic, neatly finished, and decidedly the best pitchfork that we have seen in our market. The farmers will also find a very good assortment of seeds and tools at this place, and we commend this store to their favorable attention.

Our far-off friend of the *Maine Farmer* is quite angry with us on Dr. Alcott's account. Really, Doctor, you must be a very happy man if you have so few quarrels of your own, that you are obliged to take up other people's.—Remember the fate of the Knight of La Mancha.—*Concord Freeman*.

Aye, we remember the old Don. He was a lover of justice; and although he got a hit now and then from some *wind (y) mill*, he always contended for fair play and no *gouging*.

### LAST PENSION LAW.

The widows of deceased Revolutionary soldiers will find the act of the last Congress made in their favor, in this day's paper.

There are many widows to whom this liberality will come as a timely blessing. They struggled through the dark days of the Revolution, enduring all the privations which war could fasten upon the country, and now in the evening of their days will be cheered by this token of remembrance from a grateful country.

We understand, says the *New York Star*, that M. L. Davis, Esq., the biographer of Col. Burr, will put to press in October, the *Private Journal* of that individual while in France. It is said to contain many important disclosures, and much amusing gossip.

The dwelling-house of Mr. James Nichols, of Edmonds, was struck with lightning last week, while the inmates were at dinner; five persons were at the table, all of whom were struck senseless. In about an hour, as they judged from the time they came into the house they began to revive. On looking around, they found the fluid had killed a dog and cat, which were under the table from which they had been eating—set on fire an umbrella in the room, which was still

smoking—passed into every room of the house and taken a piece of the sill of the house out where some repairs had been going on.—*Eastport Sentinel*.

**Mackerel.**—The Marblehead Fishermen are complaining that the mackerel have disappeared and few are caught on the old fishing grounds. But we see in a Philadelphia paper an account of their being caught in great numbers off the Capes of the Delaware. It seems they are travelling South.

**ROGUES CAUGHT.**—Last April, the Jewelry store of Messrs. Feytel & Ruckey, at New-Orleans, was broken into, and gold and silver watches, rings, chains, pistols, &c. to the amount of three or four thousand dollars were stolen. A handbill enumerating and describing the articles was sent to High Constable Hays, of New York, who sent a copy to Constable Clapp, of this city, who went quietly to work to find a clue to the robbery. Last week he heard that four of the watches described had been pledged as security, with a broker, and soon found the pledgers were two young men—Edward Salzman and Geoffrey Leeford alias Leman—who had in their possession articles described in the circular, to the amount of \$1400 or \$1500. They were arrested and carried before the Police Court, as fugitives from justice. The case was postponed until the owners of the property can be informed of their arrest and detention of the property.—*Boston Courier*.

**COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.**—On Tuesday evening last, three fellows, named James Chapman, Richard Harris, and James Moore, arrived in the *Cleopatra*, from New-York, and commenced passing counterfeit money immediately upon their arrival. They first went to the shoe store of T. J. Work, and next to Hudson & Putman's, but did not succeed at either place in getting off any of their money. They finally succeeded in passing a bill upon Mr. Charles Griffing; and being rather suspicious looking fellows, information was communicated to the police, and in an hour or two all three were arrested by constable Ripley. They were examined yesterday afternoon, and one of them (Harris) bound over for trial. The other two were remanded for further examination. A roll of bills amounting to \$90 was found at the foot of the post near where they arrested—all counterfeit. They are on the State Bank, Boston, of the denomination of \$10, various numbers, letter I dated December 2, 1835, signed George Homer, Cashier, E. A. Bourne, President. They are tolerably well executed, but on inspection, both signatures appear very much as if written by the same hand.—*Hartford Courant*.

*To the Editor of the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.*

SIR: I have seen various communications in the *Boston Traveller*, the *Atlas*, *Daily Advertiser* and *Patriot* and others; one of them signed by the Directors of the Steam boat Huntress, one by "A Director," and others by a "A Citizen." Those signed by the Directors seem to aim at me and my boat, the *Augusta*, with the apparent object of prejudicing the public mind against the *Augusta*, and in favor of the Huntress; and why? because of my having chosen to put a boat on the route between Boston and Kennebec River. Of this newspaper controversy between the Directors of incorporated Steam boat Companies, and individual owners of other boats, that may in the course of business operate to the prejudice of each others interest, I leave the public to judge, as I do not wish to enter into a controversy with them.

I did suppose that all navigable waters were public highways, and open to all;—therefore I do not complain at any gentlemen running their boat against those that I may see proper to run, and I shall ever take care that I make no remarks derogatory to the reputation of the boat or owner that may so oppose me; but will endeavor to follow the even tenor of my way, with all the prudence and caution, if any, that I have obtained by 20 years experience in steamboats;—it has been my whole study, and I have built and owned some twenty, and can say, without any intention of boasting, that not one life has ever been lost in any of the number, to my knowledge or belief, although we are all liable to accidents.

I assure the public that I always endeavor to

make such selections of engineers, and others, according to my judgment, are the most cautious, and I shall take good care that the *Augusta* shall never be run at a faster speed than is perfectly safe.

It does not follow that a fast boat is consequently unsafe—a great deal depends upon the construction of the whole boat, the manner it is made, &c.

C. VANDERBILT.

We have been favored with a copy of the following Law passed at the late session of Congress, by a member just from the seat of government. It has not been published in the Washington papers, and as many are interested in its provisions, we hasten to lay it before our readers.

### AN ACT

Granting half pay and pensions to certain widows, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person who served in the war of the revolution, in the manner specified in the act passed the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," have died leaving a widow, whose marriage took place after the expiration of the last period of his service, and before the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, such widow shall be entitled to receive, for and during the term of five years, from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, the annuity or pension which might have been allowed to her husband in virtue of said act, if living at the time it was passed: *Provided*, That in the event of the marriage of such widow, said annuity or pension shall be discontinued.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That no pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, claim, or interest, or any annuity, half-pay, or pension granted by this act shall be valid, nor shall the half-pay, annuity, or pension, granted by this act, or any former act of Congress, be liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by any process in law or equity, but shall enure wholly to the personal benefit of the pension or annuitant entitled to the same; and that before a warrant shall be delivered to any person acting for or in behalf of any one entitled to money under this act, such person shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, to be administered by the proper accounting officer, and put on file, that he has no interest in said money by any pledge, mortgage, transfer, agreement, understanding, or arrangement, and that he does not know or believe that the same has been so disposed of to any other person.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War shall adopt such regulations and forms of evidence, in relation to applications and payments under this act, as the President of the United States may prescribe.

**TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.**—A letter from Pittsfield, Mass. gives us a sad account of the blowing up of the Powder Magazine at Pittsfield. The explosion was caused by the hand of some villain with the design no doubt of destroying the whole village.—800 lbs. of powder were in the Magazine at the time and every house within 100 rods was damaged,—one house was damaged to the amount of \$600, and the whole damage is estimated at \$5000. The noise of the explosion was heard 14 miles, and singular to relate no one was killed.—A large brick school house was also considerably injured—sash, windows and doors broken in, fences and wood-houses prostrated—bricks were driven through the walls—stones weighing 300 weight were carried 10 or 12 rods. The Congregational, Baptist and Episcopal churches, town house, medical institution and boarding house, had most of the windows, sashes and all broken in.—The damage of the medical institution is irreparable. The museum attached which is considered one of the most valuable in the United States, is very much injured,—many of the wax figures, skeletons &c. being shivered in pieces.—*Portland Advertiser*.

**FOR ENGLAND HO!**—A cargo of Wild Animals, composed of lions, tigers, leopards, &c. have just been shipped from New York for England in the packet ship *President*. They go to



join the melo-dramatic exhibitions of Europe.—Thirty of the largest sheep are the doomed victims that are to accompany this maritime menagerie for their sustenance during the voyage. There are also 1000 additional gallons of water on board. The accommodations for the Kings of the forest on their transit to a new theatre for their terrific performances, are stated to be of the best kind.—*ib.*

**American Commerce with Austria.**—The Austrian Government have been induced to modify the quarantine on American vessels, so that in future, arrivals from any ports of the United States at all seasons of the year with clean bills of health are to be admitted to immediate *libre partique*. Twenty-five days quarantine has hitherto been imposed upon vessels South of the 34th latitude—now not more than ten will be exacted and less according to the sickness on board and kind of cargo. A great increase of trade between the United States and Austria, particularly in the products of the Southern ports of the American Union is anticipated from this change of the Austrian quarantine regulations.—*ib.*

#### HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Mr. Daniel Young Jr., a Deputy Sheriff for the County of Oxford, was last evening knocked down and robbed of his wallet, containing near \$600. Mr. Y. was on a visit to this city, and while passing over Tukey's Bridge, and near the Toll-House, his horse was stopped by a person supposed to be an Irishman, and toll demanded, which, as the bridge was free, he refused to pay. Being about to proceed toward the city, he received a blow on the right side of his head, which rendered him senseless. Upon recovering, he found himself in the water, where, he supposes, the robbers after shifting his pockets, had thrown him. One person only was seen by Mr. Young, though there must have been at least two engaged in the robbery, as, when he received the blow, the person seen, was holding his horse.—*Portland Adv.*

**DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.**—The schooner *Lone*, Captain Clark, cleared at New Orleans some weeks since, for Mexico, with a valuable cargo, and despite the vigilance of the French blockading squadron, succeeded in getting into Matamoros. On her return, she was taken by a French cruiser, in obedience to the Admiral's decree, ordering the capture of all merchantmen that attempt either to enter or go out of Mexican ports. Captain Clark, not being aware of such a decree, sailed without suspicion of being captured; but soon after clearing the mouth of the Brasos she was boarded by boats from a French brig, and his vessel taken, possession of. A portion of his crew and passengers were conveyed on board the brig, and a prize master and eight men left on board the *Lone*. By some *hocus pocus* process, Captain Clark, with no other aid than that of his mate and steward, succeeded in re-capturing his vessel. He hauled down the tri-colored flag and hoisted in its place the star Spangled Banner.—She had \$15,000 in specie and 2000 hides and arrived safely at New Orleans.

**COAL IN KENTUCKY.**—Two large tracts of most valuable species of coal, the *bituminous* and that variety called in England *cannel coal*, have recently been discovered in the valley of the Kentucky river.

**FERTILE LANDS.**—Much is said about the fertility of the soil of Illinois, Michigan, and other Western States; but we see little use in having richer soil than some of the lands on the Merrimack. Assiduous cultivation is all that is necessary to make it pour out its bounties in rich profusion. If weeds grow there faster than here, we should not know what to do with them. We actually found, one day this week, a weed, 2 feet 7 inches long, and three-fourths of an inch through at the butt, where the ground was hoed clean ten days before! We saw a field of oats, a few days ago, which were so rank that they could not stand alone, and had lain down to rest. Our marrowfat Peas grow eight or ten feet high, and it would take a two bushel basket to cover a bill of our Beans. Verily, we see no use in having a soil richer than ours is with proper cultivation; and as to climate, the whole world may be challenged to produce a finer season than the present, in all the New England States.—*Essex Gazette.*

The sick are all taking Goelick's Matchless Sensitive, which is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over fearful diseases.

#### MARRIED.

In this town, on Thursday morning last, by Rev. E. Thurston, Capt. CHARLES D. LEMONT, of Bath, to Miss JOANNA SEWALL.

In Augusta, by Rev. Wm. A. Drew, Mr. Peter Rollins, Merchant, of Vassalboro', to Miss Abigail, daughter of Dr. Alexander Hatch.

In Paris, Mr. Geo. W. Cole, to Miss Marandia Cooper.

In Springfield, Mr. Hiram Burr, of Brewer, to Miss Betsey Lovina Johnson, of S.

In Evansville, Ind., Mr. Lewis Pennel, of Brunswick, Me., to Miss Esther Slocumb, of R. Island.

#### DIED.

In Winthrop, on Sunday last, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Daniel Allen, aged 75.

In Rome, 17th inst., Mr. Asa Soule, aged 73 years 5 months and 14 days.

In Brunswick, on Sunday last, after a protracted and painful illness, Mr. S. ABBOTT SNEATHEN, Universalist preacher, formerly of Salem, Mass., aged 27 years.

In Northport, 16th inst., very suddenly, Miss BETSEY LEAR, aged 27. A physician was called to make a *post mortem* examination, when he found the heart badly lacerated, against the point of a darn needle sticking between the ribs. She had a playful scuffle with a small boy about twenty-four hours before her death, when the needle was probably forced into her side.

#### POWDER.

30 Casks prime Powder suitable for sporting or blasting Rocks, for sale cheap by

A. B. & P. MORTON.

Hallowell, July 10, 1838.

#### BEES—BEE HOUSES.

Beard's Patent Bee Houses, with Bees in them or without Bees. Price, with Bees in them and the Right for one farm, from twenty-five to fifty dollars apiece. The above Bee Houses contain from two to four swarms each, in two separate apartments—each apartment contains two hives and thirty-six boxes; the whole house contains seventy-two boxes and four hives—and is so constructed that you have no occasion to kill any Bees for time.

Price of empty Bee Houses, with a farm Right, fifteen dollars; Right without a house, for a farm, five dollars; Right for a good town for keeping Bees, forty dollars; those not so good, in proportion. Letters, post paid, will receive immediate attention

EBENEZER BEARD.

New Sharon, March, 1838.

6m5.

#### FOR SALE.

The valuable Farm on which the subscriber now lives, situated in Winthrop, on the County Road leading from Waterville to Portland, containing eighty-seven acres of the best of land, and suitably divided into mowing, pasture, tillage and wood; it has on it a large orchard, and the whole is well watered. The buildings are a one story house, something old, a barn 62 by 30 feet, nearly new, and suitable outbuildings. Said Farm is in a good state of cultivation, well fenced, and cuts about 30 tons of English hay; and is known to be one of the best farms in town for corn and grain. The terms may be made to accommodate the purchaser, as it will be sold *very low* and an undisputed title given.

OTIS FOSTER, JR.

Winthrop, July 23d, 1838.

6w23

#### NEW BOOKS.

The Wife at Home—Young Lady Abroad—A Hoary Head, by J. Abbot. For sale by

GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH.

July 13, 1838.

#### Notice to Farmers.

The subscriber having lived in the State of New York and acquainted with their method of cradling grain, has obtained a sample of their Cradles with a late improvement, and has opened a shop at Kent's Hill, Readfield, for the manufacture of the same.—These Cradles are decidedly superior to any thing of the kind in the New England States, being of simple and durable construction, and light and easy to work with. Those in want of the article can be supplied, and further information given, by calling on the subscriber at Kent's Hill, or at PRESCOTT & WOOD'S Hard Ware and Stove establishment, Hallowell.

WM. H. WOODFORD.

July 28, 1838.

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#### Insurance against Fire. GENERAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE AT HALLOWELL.

Experience has shown that *Mutual Insurance* furnishes security against fire at a much less expense than it can otherwise be effected. Under the regulations of the General Mutual Fire Insurance Company at Hallowell, the rates of insurance are about the same as in other fire insurance companies. The amount of premium is to be paid in on receiving the Policy, and a conditional note given for five times the amount of premium, subject to be called for in part or in whole when losses shall occur beyond the aggregate of cash funds in the possession of the Treasurer. Nothing is charged to the person insured for the Policy, and he is in no event liable beyond the amount of his note. Should the losses during the year not exceed the cash funds, the deposit note is to be given up to the insured when his policy expires, and the money in the Treasury, after deducting losses and incidental expenses, is divided amongst the insured in proportion to the amount of premium each paid. For instance, during the year ending in March last, there having been no losses, a dividend was declared of eighty-five cents on a dollar of the money which had been paid in on existing policies; and each person whose term of insurance expires within a year from that time is entitled to receive back that proportion (namely, 85 per cent.) of the money he paid in when he received his Policy. His insurance may then be renewed, or not, at his option.

From the experience of other mutual insurance companies established on similar principles, and which have divided on an average for many years 67 cents on a dollar annually, it is estimated that the expense of insurance in these institutions is about one third the cost in other companies.

**OFFICERS.**—BENJAMIN WALES, *President*. Williams Emmons, Thomas B. Brooks, Isaac Smith, Alfred B. Morton, Andrew Masters, Leverett Lord, Ebenezer Freeman, Justin E. Smith, Rodney G. Lincoln, *Directors*. Henry K. Baker, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

Applications for insurance may be made to the Secretary at Hallowell, or to any one of the following Agents:—

Joseph Baker, Augusta.  
Benjamin Coolidge, Wayne.  
Samuel Page, Jr., Readfield.  
Josiah Perham, Jr., Wilton.  
Hiram Morrison, Industry.

Other Agents will be appointed hereafter.

H. K. BAKER, *Secretary*.

Hallowell, July 20, 1838.

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#### GRAVE STONES

The subscriber would inform the public that he continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand, (near the foot of Winthrop st.—on the River side of Main St.) where he keeps a very large assortment of stone—consisting of the beautiful New York White and Blue Marble—Thomaston Marble—Quincy Slate stone, &c. &c.

He would only say to those individuals who wish to purchase Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Paint stones, &c., that if they will call and examine the chance of selecting among about 1000 feet of stone—some almost, if not quite equal to the Italian White Marble—also his (PRICES) Workmanship, after more than a dozen years' experience—if he cannot give as good satisfaction as at any other place in Maine or Massachusetts, he will pledge himself to satisfy those who call for their trouble. His shop will readily be found by its open front, finished monuments, &c. in sight. To companies who unite to purchase any of the above, a liberal discount will be made. Chimney Pieces, Hearth stones, &c. furnished to order.—All orders promptly attended to; and all kinds of sculpture in stone done at short notice.

JOEL CLARK, Jr.

Hallowell, Dec. 2, 1837.

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#### SHINGLE MILLS.

The subscriber offers to the public, *Shingle Machines*, patented by Mr. CARY of Brookfield, Mass., which he can safely say, are superior to any others built in the New-England States; and will furnish them to purchasers on short notice, jointing wheels and saws with them. All such as wish to purchase will do well to call and examine.

CHARLES HALE.

Gardiner, Me., March 1, 1838.

12t

#### WANTED TO HIRE,

A good Milch Cow for one year, for which a fair price will be given. Inquire at this office.



## POETRY.

From the Liverpool Standard.

## THE PERFECT WIFE.

Not every woman my true love shall gain ;  
Perfections many must in her be found :  
Her soul not grovelling, nor aspect plain ;  
Sweet in discourse, & in her judgment sound ;  
By chains of hateful peevishness ne'er bound ;  
Modest, sincere, affectionate, refined ;  
With wisdom as a lasting garland crown'd :  
Her eyes grim superstition shall not bind,  
But knowledge ever chase the monster from her mind.

Careful, not stingy, shall this goddess be,  
Neat, not extravagant in her attire ;  
A heedful, not a scolding mistress she,  
Not every small mishap shall rouse her ire ;  
To rule her husband she shall not aspire :  
Though, independent, each may tenets hold,  
No fretful strife shall quench affection's fire ;  
The thoughts of each to other shall be told ;  
We ne'er shall of each other's converse tire ;  
Nor shall indifference e'er come with coldness dire.

In person handsome,—neither short nor tall ;  
Healthful and blooming ; neither too obtuse,  
Nor sensitive in feeling ; head not small,  
Yet not demanded large—such I would choose  
As ne'er afforded shelter to the Blues.  
No mother, sister, brother shall she have,  
No father, uncle, aunt, or grannam, whose  
Visits may render me to them a slave,  
And make we wish them all laid safely in the grave.

I would not have my charmer's birth be low,  
Yet lofty shall not her extraction be ;  
That might itself in vulgar manners show,  
This fan a latent spark of vanity :  
Her relatives shall ne'er look down on me ;  
Nor such as I'd be backward to confess  
Would I have her's ; better equality  
In rank and station, than unevenness :  
Nor is it my desire that she should wealth possess.

Such, O ye bounteous powers ! on me bestow ;  
Grant I may call this heavenly angel wife !  
How lightly should I tread this scene below,  
Enraptured ever with the joys of life !  
My sneers at lonely bachelors how rife !  
Yet stay ! my pity rather would be due—  
Why should my happiness give cause for strife ?

The envied bliss itself would make them blue,  
And bring the pistol oft before their mental view.  
W. S. D.

The following eloquent article from the Liverpool Mail, on the death of Talleyrand, will make the blood flow quicker. Its truths will not be denied:

## PRINCE TALLEYRAND.

Now that Prince Talleyrand, or rather the remains of him, have been deposited in the "base earth from which he sprung," it may not be considered an act of indelicacy on our part to pronounce a few last words, by way of moral, over his grave.

In all the stirring events of the last fifty years, so fruitful of revolutions, anarchy and crime, Talleyrand played an active, sometimes an invisible, often a conspicuous, uniformly an important part. The master whom he served, namely, the "first whig," according to the definition of Dr. Johnson, and whom, it is said, he personally resembled, appears to have bestowed upon him an unusual share of his affection and protective influence. On this ground, principally, if not entirely, his numberless escapes from the guillotine and the gallows can be accounted for. Wherever mischief was at work, or some criminal plot in connexion, a king to be murdered, a prince to be assassinated, or some thousands of jacobins to be let loose like furies, to drink the blood of each other, there M. Talleyrand, Prince Talleyrand, or Priest Talleyrand, or Citizen Talleyrand, was sure to be ; silent, perhaps as a vampire at midnight, but as ensanguined as a scalping Indian ; cool as a quaker at meeting, but as unrelenting as a Spanish monk, familiar with the acts of the Holy Inquisition ;—surcharged with vengeance, but meek as a saint ; calm and decided ; plausible, but unforgiving ; bitter, remorseless—Satanic !

We do not recollect in history a man who lived so long and bore so worthless, so hideous, or so repulsive a character as Prince Talleyrand. He

was of noble descent, born maimed to excite commiseration, with a dull unmeaning face to conceal the workings of his mind, nursed by a bigot, reared a Jesuit, familiarised to fraud and deception from his cradle, hating mankind, and hating with a double hatred the charity of humanized society, he was flung like an apple of discord, or a serpent of seductive powers, into the very citadel of revolutionary deism. He was first a debauchee, next a popish priest, subsequently became a bishop of Rome, afterwards a leading worshipper at the fane of the Goddess of Reason, frequently divided his time in performing spy and diplomatist, invariably betrayed every person and government that trusted him, sold his best friends as Jews do old clothes, and at last, robed in every dress of shame and inconsistency, of perfidy and dishonor, he died a wretched driveller, his hair-shirt exchanged for a linen one, re-embracing the numeries of the clergy he had plundered, and of a system of religion which he had derided and despised.

The prince had for many years gained much celebrity as an inveterate hater of England. He was, we believe, on good grounds, considered the author of the execrable Berlin and Milan decrees. We should do his character injustice if we were to deny that these enactments did not bear the impress of his mind. They were cruel as well as foolish—the emanations of a tortuous Jesuit in a state of mania. They were *a la Talleyrand*, a little *a la Bonaparte*, a great deal *a la scoundrel* ; reckless in his impotent ire of the frightful consequences. But this man, on the accession of Louis Philippe, was sent as ambassador to England, and was even courted by the leading statesman of the day !

But enough of Prince Talleyrand. He sleeps with the worms, not less scorned than they, who do not spare him because he was a popish priest, a popish bishop, an avowed deist, a prince, a spy, a diplomatist, a good whist player, and a consummate knave and hypocrite. He was a Frenchman, a royalist, a jacobin, a citizen, a republican, a priest, a prince, and a scamp ; and in those varied attributes of rogue and fool, of debauchee and priest, of conjuror and hypocrite, of informer and political homicide, we leave him to rot, like all remembrances of his history, as an incarnation from the lower regions, which had done its worst, by low intrigue, and a love of self-preservation, to endanger thrones, even to ruin republics, and at last to court monarchical institutions, in the dotage of an ill-spent life, for purposes purely of a personal and money-aggrandising nature.

Let him rot, with the finger of scorn pointed to the pages of his dishonored life, and his instructive but odious history. We cannot say one word more in relation to a man towards whom we have no words to express the execration we feel, both as concerns his public and private character. He was, to say the least of it, a fortunate and exalted scoundrel.

## AGRICULTURAL TOOLS.

The following Agricultural Tools may be obtained on reasonable terms at all times at R. G. LINCOLN'S Agricultural Ware House, Hallowell.

Ploughs, of all sizes, Do Side-Hill, Cultivators, Drill Machines, or Seed Sowers, Manufactured at Worcester, by Ruggles, Nourse, & Mason. Ploughs, of all sizes,—Flagg's Pattern, to which was awarded the premium last year, by the Kennebec Ag. Society

Lamson's Patent Seyke Snaiths. Boothby's common do. Cast Steel Hay forks. Do. do. Grain forks. Do. do. Manure forks. Do. do. Shovels. Ames' Back Strapped do. Ames' Spades. Cast Steel Hoes. Garden do. Plimton's Steel Plated do. Plimton's Common do. Steel Potato do. Farwell's Seythes. Kimball's do. Seythe Stones. Darly's Rifles. Sickles. Grain Seives, &c. &c.

Also, Woodford's Improved New York Cradles. June 12, 1838. 44c19f

## S. R. FELKER

Has on hand a large and extensive assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Camblets, Velvets and Vestings. Also, a large assortment of ready made Garments. Garments cut and made in a genteel and fashionable style, and warranted to fit.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase for cash will find it to their advantage to call at this establishment. Hallowell, Feb'y. 17, 1838

## Household Utensils.

Iron bound Wash Tubs. Wooden bound do. do. Keelers. Churns. Hard Pine Milk Pails. Painted do. do. Wash Boards. Chopping Trays. Glass Lanterns. Do. Lamps. Brass Kettles. Hang Fry Pans. Long Handled do. Fancy Bellows. Common do. Brass head Fancy Dogs. Grid Irons. Sad Irons. Together with a general assortment of Crockery Ware, For sale by R. G. LINCOLN. Also, Patent Spinning Wheels. Hallowell, June 23d, 1838.

## F. SCAMMON,

DRUGGIST &amp; APOTHECARY,

No. 4, Merchants' Row,

HALLOWELL :

Keeps constantly for sale an extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. 11f

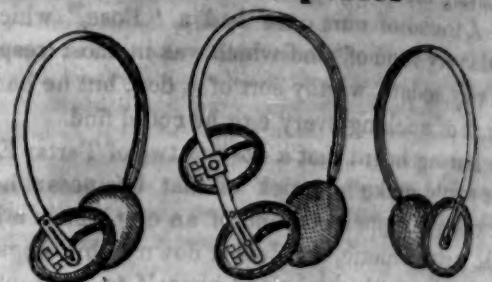
## WOOL! WOOL!

100,000 lbs. Wool wanted, for which the highest Cash Price will be paid by B. NASON, Agent of Salisbury Manufacturing Co., or

WM. NASON &amp; Co.

Hallowell, June 13th. 44f

## Marsh's Superior



## PATENT TRUSS.

These Trusses are constructed in many particulars on an entirely new plan, and their advantages over all other Trusses, have been attested not only by the most respectable of the Medical Faculty, but by the actual experiment of those afflicted with the disease which they are intended to alleviate. The most eminent Physicians, upon an examination of this Truss, are so decided as to its superiority, that they have cheerfully and voluntarily given certificates to the proprietors to be laid before the public. They are adapted to persons of all ages from the infant of a few weeks old to the aged of fourscore.—Certificates of cures have been given by persons from 60 to 70 years of age, some of them laboring men, who have had ruptures from 20 to 30 years standing, and were completely cured by using the above Trusses, after trying other kinds to no purpose. The above Trusses, together with Hull's, &c., can be had of SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist—Hallowell, Me. 20

## CRADLES—CRADLES.

Just received at the Agricultural Seed Store, Hallowell, a supply of those superior, light and highly finished Cradles, manufactured for the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Boston.

Taking into the account the superior quality of the timber—the perfect neatness of the work—being light and easy to handle, and the peculiar adaptedness of the construction to do the work, the manufacturer thinks he hazards nothing in saying his cradles are equal to any others now in use.

Farmers are invited to call and examine for themselves. 22

Hallowell, July 2, 1838.

## PITTS' MACHINE FOR THRASHING AND CLEANSING GRAIN.

The subscribers would respectfully give notice that their Machine for thrashing and cleansing grain is now in successful operation. It performs the different operations of Thrashing out the grain,—Separating it from the straw, and Winnowing it from the chaff in the most satisfactory and expeditious manner. It handles all kinds of grain equally well, both mowed and reaped : and is very convenient, the thrasher being of the usual height.—Having tested the power and utility of our Machine, we offer it to the public as superior to any thing of the kind now in use.

The above Machines are manufactured by Capt. Samuel Benjamin and Cyrus Davis of Winthrop, Maine, where those who wish can be furnished with our latest improvement, fitted up in the most workmanlike manner.

JOHN A. PITTS,

HIRAM A. PITTS,

Winthrop, July 5, 1838.